

Understanding Afghanistan Immigration through Data-Based Documents

DIRECTIONS:

Each chart will show you factual information or opinions related to immigration. Look carefully at each chart, graph, table or cartoon, and then answer the questions.

DOCUMENT ONE



Evaluate the above political cartoon by Mike Keefe and consider the message behind it.

1. What seems to be growing in a “bumper crop” in Afghanistan?

2. Why are the Taliban growing bigger than the poppies?

3. What is the cartoonist's message about the relationship between growing opium poppies and the Taliban?

4. Based on your reading of *Shooting Kabul*, which crop was more dangerous for Fadi's family? Give a textual example to support your answer.

DOCUMENT TWO

In Pakistan, Portraits Of Afghan Children Show Toll Of Refugee Situation

Publisher: The Associated Press

Story date: 28/01/2014

Language: English

ISLAMABAD (AP) — For more than three decades, Pakistan has been home to one of the world's largest refugee communities: hundreds of thousands of Afghans who have fled the repeated wars and fighting in their country.

Since the 2001 U.S.-led invasion of Afghanistan, some 3.8 million have returned home, according to the United Nations' refugee agency. But nearly 1.6 million registered Afghan refugees remain in Pakistan, with roughly another million living here illegally.

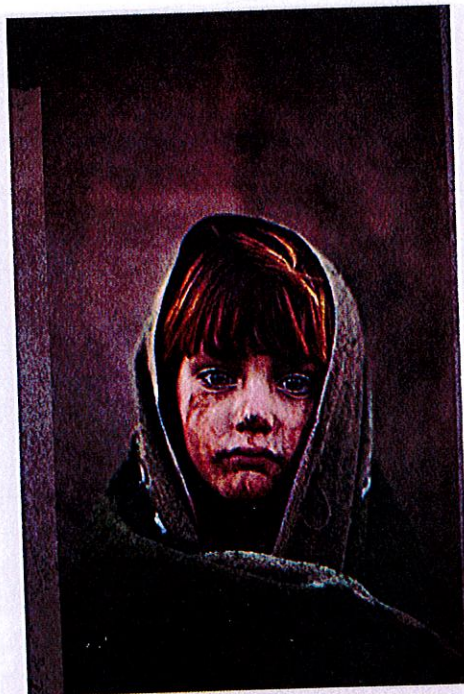
Whole generations of Afghan children have been born and raised in Pakistan, often living in poverty and uncertainty. Awal Gul, 12, lives in a slum on the outskirts of the capital, Islamabad. He's never gone to school and instead works as a day laborer at a nearby vegetable market. He dreams of becoming a famous cricket player and representing his homeland.

"My land is in Afghanistan, and we have nothing in Pakistan," he said.

The Afghan population in Pakistan is the legacy of Afghanistan's repeated conflicts. Millions streamed across the border after the Soviet invasion of Afghanistan in 1979, the start of a decade-long war against the occupation. After the Soviets pulled out, the country was torn apart by fighting between warlords, and more Afghans fled. When the Taliban rose to power in 1996, their strict form of Sunni Islam further terrorized the population.

Most of the refugees can't fathom returning to Afghanistan. They may feel like outsiders in Pakistan, but they say their homeland is still too violent and desperately poor.

But many Pakistanis are growing frustrated with the toll they say the refugee population is taking on their country, and pressure is mounting on the government to send them back. The Afghans are perceived as bringing crime and terrorism to Pakistan and have a hard time finding jobs or sending their children to school.



▼ Details

In this Friday, Jan. 24, 2014 photo, Afghan refugee girl, laiba Hazrat, 6, poses for a picture, while playing with other children in a slum on the outskirts of Islamabad,

Evaluate the news article from the Associated Press and photograph taken by Muhammed Muheisen.

1. Why are so many Afghan children living in Pakistan?

2. How do the Pakistani people feel about Afghanistan child refugees?

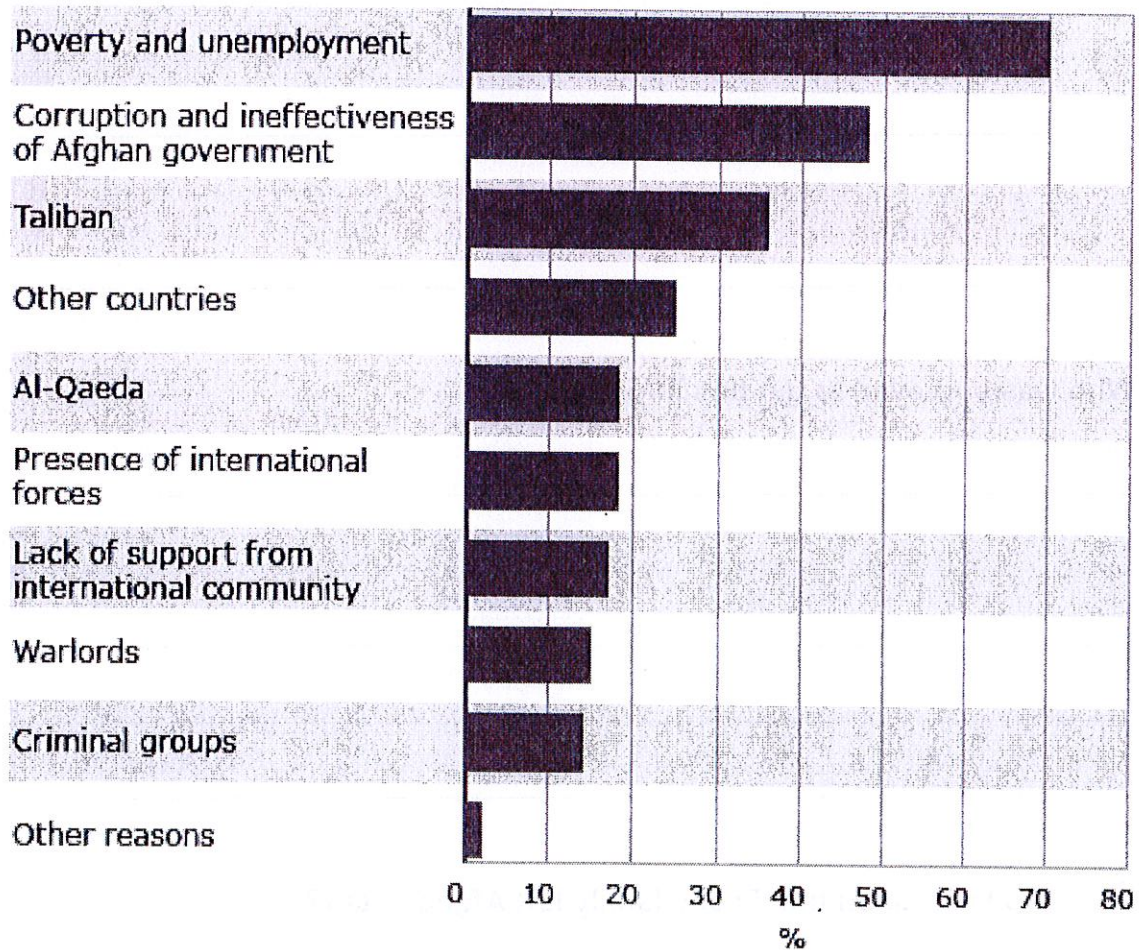
3. What are two reasons why many of these child refugees will not return to Afghanistan?

4. Based on your reading of *Shooting Kabul*, are these child refugees accurate in their thinking? Give an example from the book to support your answer.

DOCUMENT THREE

Where blame for the conflict lies

Responses of 704 Afghan men and women



Source: Oxfam

Evaluate the above bar graph from OXFAM and consider the following questions.

1. What is being measured by this graph?

2. Who was surveyed to get this information?

3. Which is the reason that Fadi's family left Afghanistan?

4. Which is the reason most people surveyed by Oxfam felt that the country was in conflict?

5. How might the two reasons given by Fadi's family and 70% of Afghan men and women surveyed be connected? Use a textual example from the book to support your answer.

6. What might have been a way Americans could help stop the conflict in Afghanistan?

Understanding Haitian Immigration through Data-Based Documents

DIRECTIONS:

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DOCUMENT ONE

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THE ONLINE JOURNAL OF THE MIGRATION POLICY INSTITUTE

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Haitian Immigrants in the United States

MAY 29, 2014 SPOTLIGHT | By Chiamaka Nwosu, Jeanne Batalova



Mysterypill/Flickr

Immigrants from Haiti represent a small but growing share of the total foreign-born population in the United States, tripling in number between 1990 and 2012. Haitian migration to the United States was very small several decades ago, with the population estimated at approximately 5,000 in 1960. Haitians began arriving in the United States in larger numbers after Haiti descended into chaos following the collapse of the Duvalier dictatorship in the late 1980s. The Haitian immigrant population stood at 606,000 in 2012, up from 200,000 in 1990; Haitians now constitute 1.5 percent of the total U.S. foreign-born population.

Figure 1. Haitian Immigrant Population in the United States, 1980-2012



Source: Data from U.S. Census Bureau 2006, 2010, and 2012 American Community Surveys (ACS), and 1980, 1990, and 2000 Decennial Census.

1. According to the graph, during what decade did the population of Haitian immigrants in the United States experience the greatest increase? Explain what the total increase was:

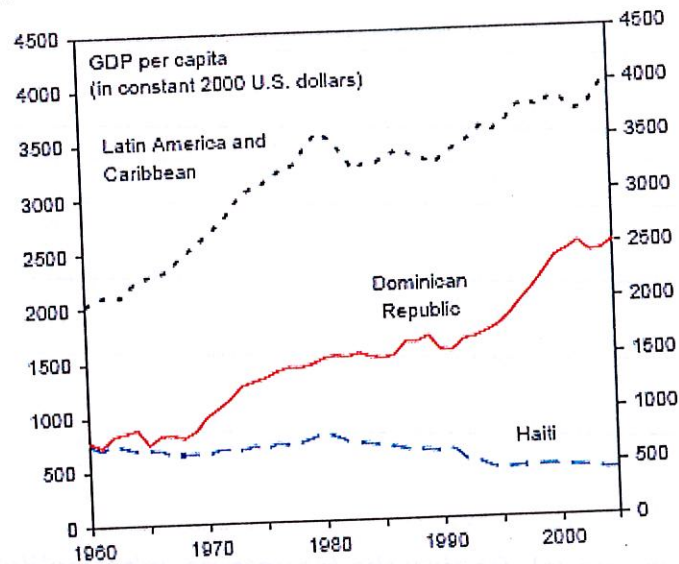
2. What happened in Haiti politically to cause such an increase in the U.S. Haitian immigration population in the late 1980s?

3. What decade did Celiane start to write in her journal? What was the population of Haitian immigrants in the United States during that year?

4. Based on the novel, *Behind the Mountains*, what political factors led to Celiane and her mother's decision to immigrate? Use a textual example to support your answer.

DOCUMENT TWO (Comparison of Gross Domestic Production Chart with Magnitude of Regime Changes Graph)

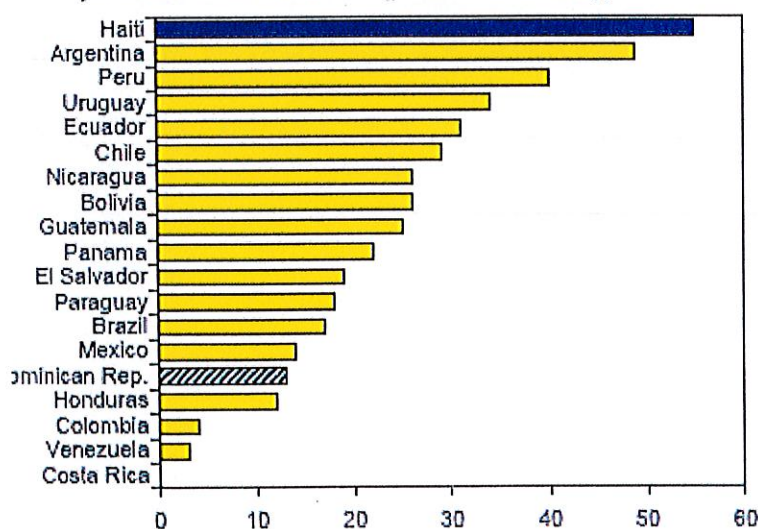
GDP per capita, and real GDP growth rates in Latin America, 1960-2005



Sources - WDI, IMF Working Paper, Jamarillo

Gross Domestic Product is a measure of economic growth. According to The World Factbook, "Haiti is currently the poorest country in the Western Hemisphere, with 80% of the population living under the \$1 US dollar a day poverty line and 54% in abject poverty." <http://www.cia.gov/library/publications/the-world-factbook>

Magnitude of regime changes, 1970-2003
(increase indicates more political instability)



Haiti's political instability and regime changes have hindered economic growth by causing the government to be incapable of implementing policies or even lasting long enough to devise economic policies. The amount of regime changes in Haiti over the last few decades were the greatest number in Latin America and South America; Argentina trailed Haiti's number of regime changes slightly with 50 compared to Haiti's 66 regime changes.

1. According to the GDP graph, what was the GDP in 1970 for Haiti? For the Dominican Republic? How many times less is Haiti GDP than Dominican Republic GDP in the year 1970? In 2000?

2. Based on the Regime Changes Chart, what political factors might have resulted in such low GDP for Haiti?

3. Use two textual examples from *Behind the Mountains* to show that Haitians like Celiene faced serious economic hardships in Haiti from 1970-2000:

4. Based on your reading, what forces other than poverty contributed to Haitian people suffering in their country?

DOCUMENT THREE

Top Haitian Concentrations by Metropolitan Area

Miami-Fort Lauderdale-Pompano Beach, FL	197,000 (3.5%)
New York-Northern New Jersey-Long Island, NY-NJ-PA	158,000 (0.8%)
Boston-Cambridge-Quincy, MA-NH	42,000 (0.9%)
Orlando-Kissimmee-Sanford, FL	28,000 (1.3%)
Atlanta-Sandy Springs-Marietta, GA	14,000 (0.3%)
Philadelphia-Camden-Wilmington, PA-NJ-DE-MD	11,000 (0.2%)
Naples-Marco Island, FL	9,000 (2.7%)
Bridgeport-Stamford-Norwalk, CT	8,000 (0.9%)
Washington-Arlington-Alexandria, DC-VA-MD-WV	7,000 (0.1%)
Cape Coral-Fort Myers, FL	6,000 (1.0%)

Source: MPI tabulation of data from the U.S. Census Bureau pooled 2008-12 ACS.

1. What percentage of Haitian Immigrants went to Miami-Florida-Pompano Beach, Florida? What do you believe are two reasons why most immigrants settled there?

2. What percentage of Haitian immigrants went to New York-Northern New Jersey-Long Island, New York, New Jersey and Pennsylvania? What are two reasons why fewer immigrants settle there?

This image shows a single sheet of white paper with horizontal ruling lines. The lines are evenly spaced and run across the width of the page. There are no margins, text, or other markings on the paper.

Student Name
Ms. Breitman/Haywood/Whitfield
English 8
30 November 2015

Understanding Japanese Internment and Immigration Issues through Data-Based Documents

DIRECTIONS:

Each chart will show you factual information or opinions related to immigration. Look carefully at each chart, graph, table or cartoon, and then answer the questions.

DOCUMENT ONE

EXECUTIVE ORDER

- - - - -

AUTHORIZING THE SECRETARY OF WAR TO PRESCRIBE MILITARY AREAS

WHEREAS the successful prosecution of the war requires every possible protection against espionage and against sabotage to national-defense material, national-defense premises, and national-defense utilities as defined in Section 4, Act of April 20, 1918, 40 Stat. 533, as amended by the Act of November 30, 1940, 54 Stat. 1220, and the Act of August 21, 1941, 55 Stat. 655 (U. S. C., Title 50, Sec. 104):

NOW, THEREFORE, by virtue of the authority vested in me as President of the United States, and Commander in Chief of the Army and Navy, I hereby authorize and direct the Secretary of War, and the Military Commanders whom he may from time to time designate, whenever he or any designated Commander deems such action necessary or desirable, to prescribe military areas in such places and of such extent as he or the appropriate Military Commander may determine, from which any or all persons may be excluded, and with respect to which, the right of any person to enter, remain in, or leave shall be subject to whatever restrictions the Secretary of War or the appropriate Military

Executive Order 9066, February 19, 1942

Executive Order 9066, February 19, 1942; General Records of the United States Government; Record Group 11; National Archives.

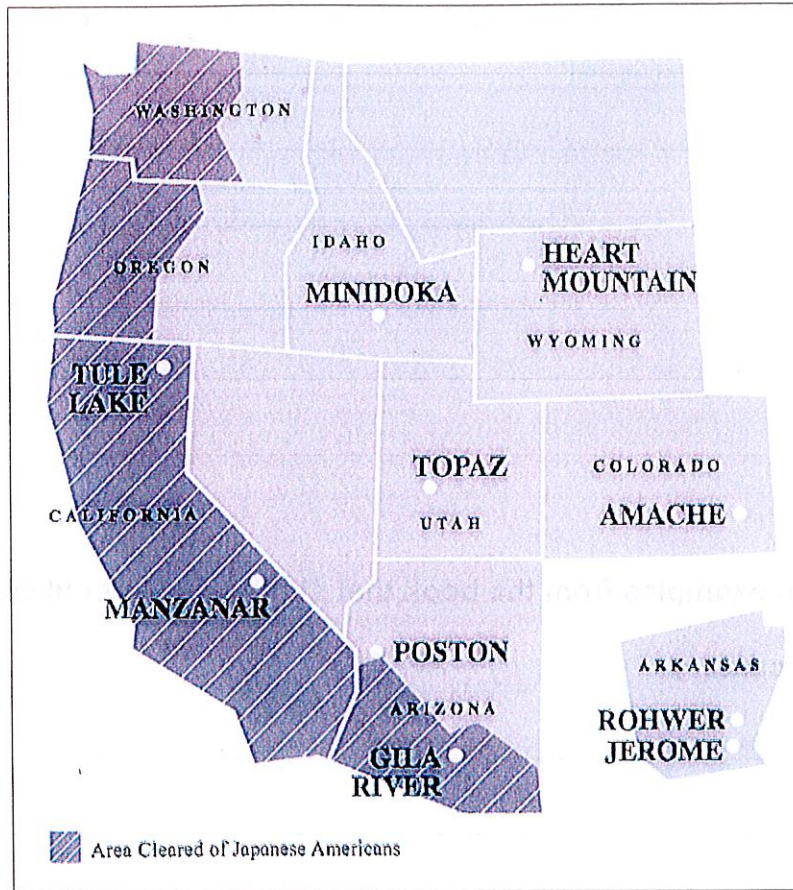
1. What did President Roosevelt's order authorize the Secretary of War to do?

2. According to President Roosevelt, what is *one* reason for the relocation of Japanese Americans?

3. How does this order relate to the FBI picking up Japanese-American fisherman in *Farewell to Manzanar*?

4. Give two different examples from the book that show how Order 9066 affected the Japanese-Americans:

DOCUMENT TWO



There were ten permanent mass detention camps built by the government for the purpose of detaining Japanese Americans and aliens expelled from the west Coast during World War II. The last center was closed in October 1946.

There were also a number of smaller detention centers where hundreds of other Japanese were incarcerated. Most of the persons in these camps were picked up by the FBI a few days after the Pearl Harbor attack. They were mostly leaders of Japanese chambers of commerce, farm associations, martial arts groups, prefecture associations, schoolteachers and Buddhist ministers.

Camp Location	Camp Population	Date Camp Opened
1. Amache, Colorado	7,318	August 27, 1942
2. Gila River, Arizona	13,348	July 20, 1942
3. Heart Mountain, Wyoming	10,767	August 12, 1942
4. Jerome, Arkansas	8,497	October 6, 1942
5. Manzanar, California	10,046	March 21, 1942
6. Minidoka, Idaho	9,397	August 10, 1942
7. Poston, Arizona	17,814	May 8, 1942
8. Rohwer, Arkansas	8,475	September 18, 1942
9. Topaz, Utah	8,130	September 11, 1942
10. Tule Lake, California	18,789	May 27, 1942

Source: *Japanese American Experience: A Lesson in American History*. 5th ed. San Francisco, CA: JACL National Headquarters, 1996. Print.

1. Pearl Harbor was attacked on December 7, 1941. When was the first internment camp opened and how many people would eventually populate that camp?

2. How did this quick opening and preparation of Manzanar create challenges for people like the Wakatsuki family? Give two examples.

This image shows a single sheet of white paper with horizontal ruling lines. The lines are evenly spaced and run across the width of the page. There are no margins, text, or other markings on the paper.

DOCUMENT THREE (PHOTOGRAPHS A, B, AND C)



Japanese Americans in Los Angeles boarding train for Manzanar.
Courtesy of the National Archives

PHOTOGRAPH A

1. What does Photograph A reveal?

2. What does Photograph A show about the way in which people prepared for this train ride? What might the people in the photograph have to cope with?

3. Give one example from the book which describes how difficult or easy this journey was and why:



Children at Sunday school class at Manzanar. 1943
Courtesy of the Library of Congress

PHOTOGRAPH B

1. What does Photograph B reveal?

2. What does Photograph B show about the way that children like Jeanne might have to make adjustments to their new way of living as a result of moving to Manzanar?

3. Give one example from the book which describes how difficult or easy this adjustment was for Jeanne and why:



Mess hall at Manzanar, 1942
Courtesy of the National Archives

PHOTOGRAPH C

1. What does Photograph C reveal?

2. What does Photograph C show about the way that family life for people like the Wakatsuki family is different in Manzanar?

3. Give two examples from the book which describe how Mama, Jeanne and Papa adapt to new rituals and routines within the family:

DOCUMENT FOUR

That Damned Fence

They've sunk in posts deep into the ground,
They've strung wires all the way around.
With machine gun nests just over there,
And sentries and soldiers everywhere!
We're trapped like rats in a wired cage
To fret and fume with impotent rage;
Yonder whispers the lure of night
But that DAMNED FENCE assails our sight.
We seek the softness of the midnight air,
But that DAMNED FENCE in the floodlight glare
Awakens unrest in our nocturnal quest,
And mockingly laughs with vicious jest.
With nowhere to go and nothing to do,
We feel terrible, lonesome, and blue;
That DAMNED FENCE is driving us crazy,
Destroying our youth and making us lazy.
Imprisoned in here for a long, long time,
We know we're punished though we've committed no crime
Our thoughts are gloomy and enthusiasm damp,
To be locked up in a concentration camp.
Loyalty we know and patriotism we feel,
To sacrifice our utmost was our ideal.
To fight for our country, and die, mayhap;
Yet we're here because we happen to be a Jap.
We all love life, and our country best,
Our misfortune's to be here in the west;
To keep us penned behind that DAMNED FENCE
Is someone's notion of National Defense!!!

Anonymous

1. What does the poet compare the people inside the “damned fence” to?

2. According to the poem, what are the people inside being punished for? What damage does the “damned fence” cause?

3. According to the poem, how does living inside the “damned fence” create emotional and physical challenges for the people inside?

4. Pick one Wakatsuki family member and connect his or her emotional and physical challenges to those of the people described in the poem. Use a textual example to support this connection.

Student Name:
Ms. Breitman/Haywood/Whitfield
English 8
November 30, 2015

Understanding Korean Immigration through Data-Based Documents

DIRECTIONS:

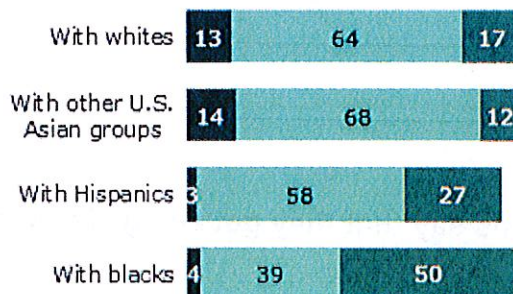
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DOCUMENT ONE

Korean Americans and Intergroup Relations

% of U.S. Koreans saying their U.S. Asian group and each of the following get along ...

■ Very well ■ Pretty well ■ Not too/Not at all well



2012 Asian-American Survey, Q49a-d. Responses of "Don't know/Refused" not shown.

PEW RESEARCH CENTER

1. What group do U.S. Koreans say that they get along “[v]ery well” with?

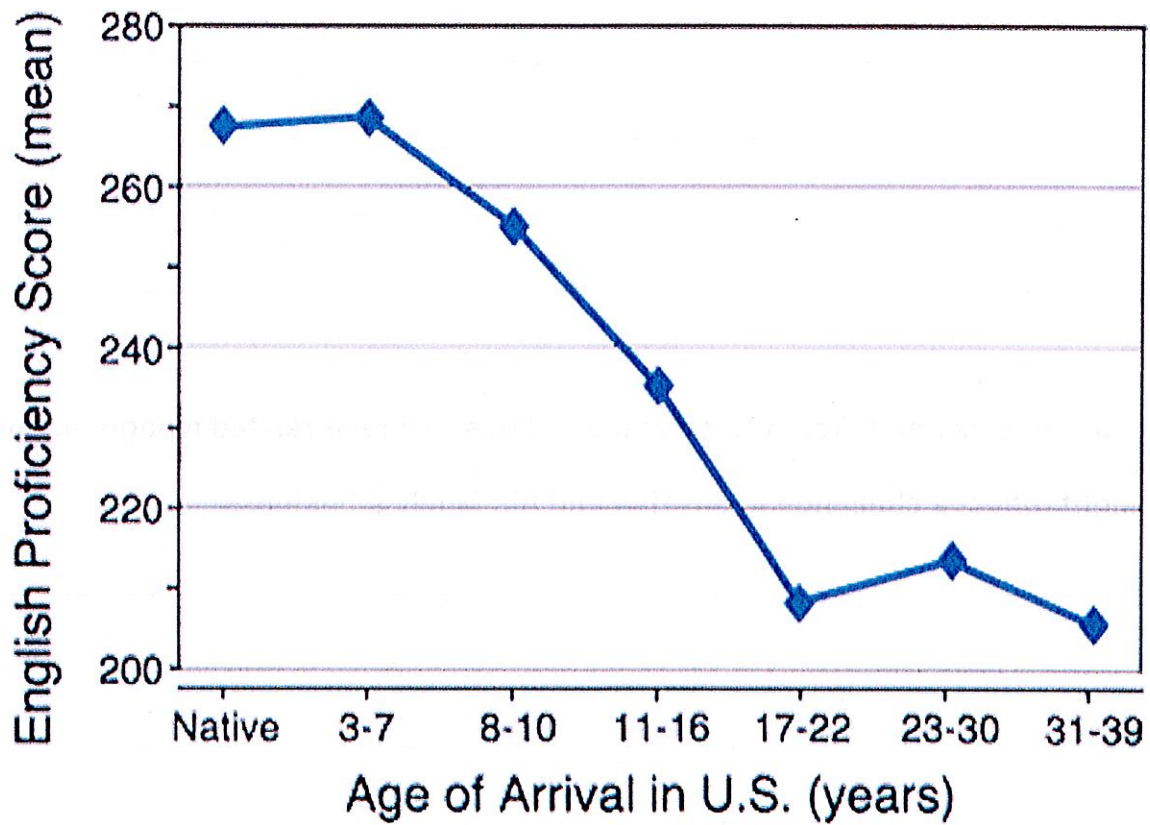
2. What two groups do U.S. Koreans say that they get along “[p]retty well” with?

3. What group do U.S. Koreans say that they get along “[n]ot too/[n]ot at all well?”

4. If these responses accurately reflect the time period of *Finding My Hat*, what challenges does this view of discrimination present for Jin-Han and his family?

5. Record one example from the book that relates to a race-related disagreement that might reflect a challenge to Jin-Han and his family's business:

DOCUMENT TWO



Sensitive period for second language acquisition. English language proficiency scores as a function of age of arrival in the United States for a group of Chinese and Korean adult immigrants ($n = 46$). All subjects were students or faculty at the University of Illinois and had been in the United States for at least 10 years before testing. The test measured a variety of grammatic judgments. Data are from Johnson and Newport (43)

DOCUMENT TWO

1. What is English proficiency?

2. What two age groups among those tested had the highest level of English proficiency?

3. What three age groups among those tested had the lowest level of English proficiency?

4. If these responses accurately reflect the English proficiency of Jin-Han and his family, what challenges do they create?

5. Record one example from the book that relates to an issue of English proficiency that might reflect a challenge to Jin-Han and his family or their business:

DOCUMENT THREE

The Accelerating Period (1965-1990)

South Korea is one of the major source countries of contemporary immigrants. As shown in Table 3, the annual number of Korean immigrants gradually increased beginning in 1965. It reached the 30,000 mark in 1976 and maintained the annual number of over 30,000 until 1990. Between 1976 and 1990, Korea was the third largest source country of immigrants to the United States, next to Mexico and the Philippines. To explain the expansion of Korean immigration to the United States in the 1970s and 1980s, we need to emphasize push factors from Korea. The low standard of living in Korea, characterized by lack of job opportunity, was the major factor that pushed many Koreans to seek to emigration to the United States in the 1960s through the early 1980s. Per capita income in Korea was only \$251 in 1970. It increased to \$1,355 in 1980, but it was about 1/8 of per capita income in the United States in the same year (Min 2006b: 15).

Political insecurity and lack of political freedom associated with military dictatorship between 1960 and 1987 in South Korea was the second major push factor to the massive Korean immigration to the United States. In addition, the military and political tensions between South Korea and North Korea and fear of another war in the Korean peninsula also pushed many high-class Koreans to take refuge in the United States at that time. Finally, unusual difficulties in giving their children a college education in Korea due to extreme competition in admissions and high tuitions played another important role in the exodus of many Koreans to the United States during the period.

No doubt, better economic and educational opportunities in the United States than in South Korea served as major push-pull factors in Korean immigrants' personal decisions for U.S.-bound emigration.

Table 3: Number of Korean Immigrants (by Country of Birth) to the U.S, 1965 – 2009

Year	Number of Immigrants	Year	Number of Immigrants
1965	2,165	1988	34,703
1966	2,492	1989	34,222
1967	3,956	1990	32,301
1968	3,811	1991	26,518
1969	6,045	1992	19,359
1970	9,314	1993	18,026
1971	14,297	1994	16,011
1972	18,876	1995	16,047
1973	22,930	1996	18,185
1974	28,028	1997	14,239
1975	28,362	1998	14,268
1976	30,803	1999	12,840
1977	30,917	2000	15,830
1978	29,288	2001	20,742
1979	29,248	2002	21,021
1980	32,320	2003	12,512
1981	32,663	2004	19,766
1982	31,724	2005	26,562
1983	33,339	2006	24,386
1984	33,042	2007	22,405
1985	35,253	2008	26,666
1986	35,776	2009	25,859
1987	35,849	Total	1,002,966

Sources: Immigration and Naturalization Service, *Annual Reports*, 1965-1978 and *Statistical Yearbook*, 1979-2001; Office of Immigration Statistics, *Yearbook of Immigration Statistics*, 2002-2009

1. According to the note above, what is the “major factor that pushed many Koreans to seek emigration to the United States in the 1960s and early 1980s”?

2. What was “the second major push factor to the massive Korean immigration to the United States” during that same period?

3. According to Table 3, from 1965-1987, what was the year of lowest Korean Immigrants to the US ? What was the year of highest Korean Immigrants to the US during that time period?

4. What economic factors pushed Jin-Han's family from Korean?

5. Record one example from the book that relates to an economic factor that caused Jin-Han's parents to leave Korea:

6. Record one example from the book that relates to a political factor that might have caused Jin-Han's parents to leave Korea:

Understanding Kosovo Immigration through Data-Based Documents

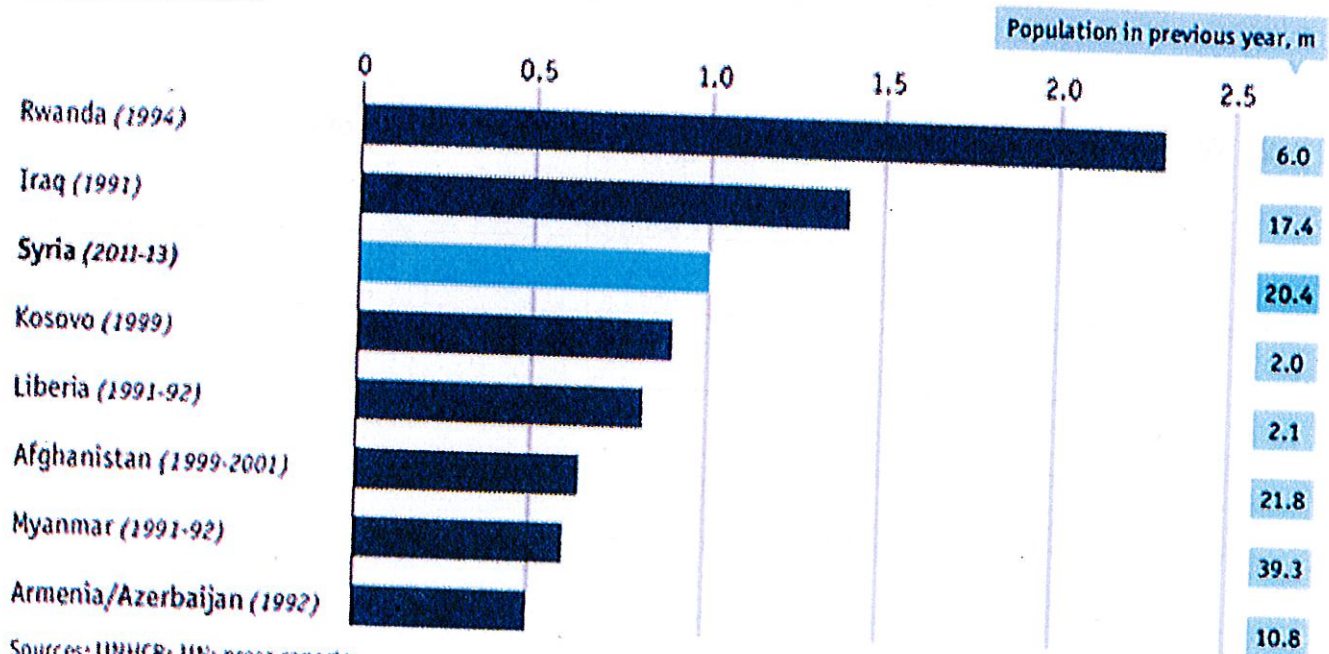
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DOCUMENT ONE

Refugees displaced by war

Selected conflicts, m



Sources: UNHCR; UN; press reports

Economist.com/graphicdetail

Evaluate the above bar graph published by *The Economist*.

1. How many refugees were displaced by war from Kosovo?

2. What year was the refugee population measured from Kosovo?

3. How does the refugee population from Kosovo in the years 1999-2001 compare to the refugee population from Afghanistan?

4. Give two textual examples from *The Day of the Pelican* that relate to this large number of Kosovo refugees who were displaced by war:

DOCUMENT TWO

The situation in Kosovo, Resolution 1199 (1998) Adopted by the U.N. Security Council at its 3930th meeting, on 23 September 1998

.....

Gravely concerned at the recent intense fighting in Kosovo and in particular the excessive and indiscriminate use of force by Serbian security forces and the Yugoslav Army which have resulted in numerous civilian casualties and, according to the estimate of the Secretary-General, the displacement of over 230,000 persons from their homes...

Reaffirming the right of all refugees and displaced persons to return to their homes in safety, and underlining the responsibility of the Federal Republic of Yugoslavia for creating the conditions which allow them to do so,

Acting under Chapter VII of the Charter of the United Nations,

- 1. Demands that all parties, groups and individuals immediately cease hostilities and maintain a ceasefire in Kosovo, Federal Republic of Yugoslavia, which would enhance the prospects for a meaningful dialogue between the authorities of the Federal Republic of Yugoslavia and the Kosovo Albanian leadership and reduce the risks of a humanitarian catastrophe;*
- 2. Demands also that the authorities of the Federal Republic of Yugoslavia and the Kosovo Albanian leadership take immediate steps to improve the humanitarian situation and to avert the impending humanitarian catastrophe;*
- 3. Calls upon the authorities in the Federal Republic of Yugoslavia and the Kosovo Albanian leadership to enter immediately into a meaningful dialogue without preconditions and with international involvement, and to a clear timetable, leading to an end of the crisis and to a negotiated political solution to the issue of Kosovo, and welcomes the current efforts aimed at facilitating such a dialogue;*
 - (a) cease all action by the security forces affecting the civilian population and order the withdrawal of security units used for civilian repression.....*
- 16. Decides, should the concrete measures demanded in this resolution and resolution 1160 (1998) not be taken, to consider further action and additional measures to maintain or restore peace and stability in the region;*

Evaluate the above resolution by the United Nations Security Council.

1. What is the United Nations Security Council demanding that the people of Kosovo do to stop the fighting?

2. Which side of the battle does the United Nations seem to be more sympathetic to? What words show the bias of the United Nations?

3. Based on your reading of *The Day of the Pelican*, which group(s) do you believe should receive the protection of the United Nations Security Council?

Why? Give two examples from the text to support your answer.

4. What do you believe the “further action and additional measures” could be that are referred to in the resolution?

DOCUMENT THREE



Consider the above cartoon by Adrian Raeside from 1999. Evaluate its opinion.

1. What is the fire in Kosovo a symbol of?

2. Who are the firemen coming to rescue?

[illegible]

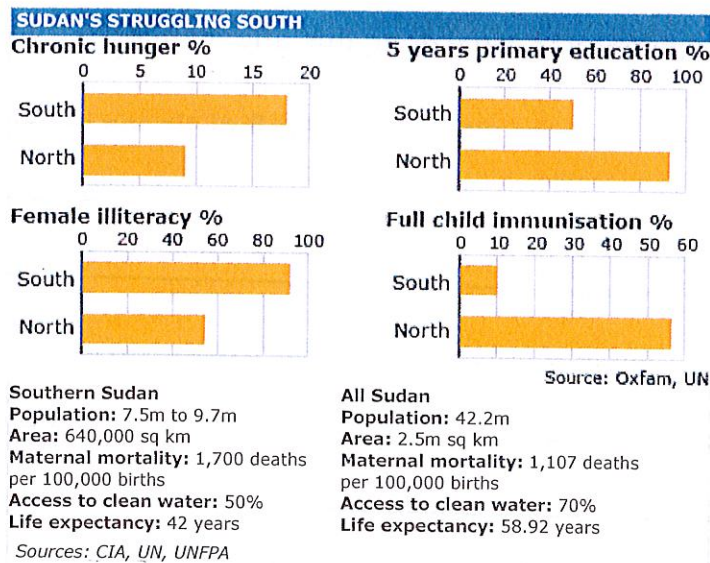
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Understanding Southern Sudanese Immigration through Data-Based Documents

DIRECTIONS:

Each chart will show you factual information or opinions related to immigration. Look carefully at each chart, graph, table or cartoon, and then answer the questions.

DOCUMENT ONE



Awad's Story, South Sudan

For 15 gruelling days, he carried both his elderly mother and his daughter Zainab on his back.

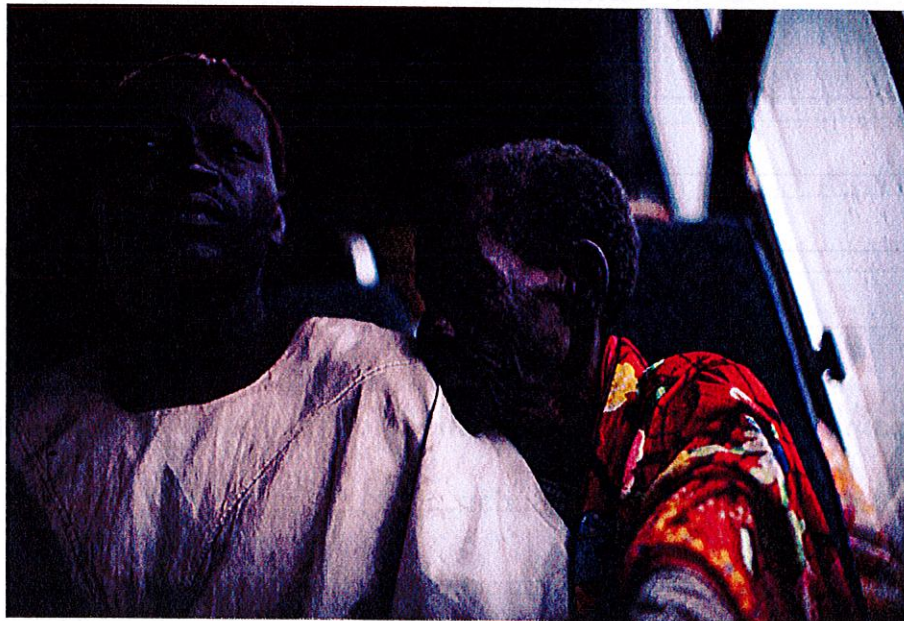


Photo by UNHCR/B. Sokol/2012

When fighting erupted in Kormaganza, Blue Nile state, in September last year, 80-year-old Dawa Musa's family decided to flee to the neighbouring village of Mafot. Dawa was too frail to make the two-day journey by foot, so her son, Awad Kutuk Tungud, hid her in the bush for three days while he moved his wife, Alahia, and nine children to safety. Awad returned for his mother and carried her to Mafot, where the family remained in relative safety for several months – until artillery began shelling the village.

Awad again fled with his family – this time across the border to South Sudan. For 15 gruelling days, he carried both his elderly mother and his daughter Zainab on his back, until they reached the border crossing at Al Fudj in February. UNHCR transported the family to Jamam refugee camp in South Sudan's Upper Nile state. They lived in safety for seven months until heavy rains caused flooding, making it difficult for UNHCR to bring clean water to the camp and bringing the threat of highly contagious waterborne diseases.

UNHCR set up a new camp in Gendrassa, located 55 kilometres from Jamam and on higher ground, and began the relocation of 56,000 people to the new camp. Among them were Awad and his family. Awad carried his mother once again, but this time it was to their new tent in Gendrassa camp. Awad has plans to begin farming. *"Come back in three months," he said, "and there will be maize growing."*

About UNHCR

UNHCR, the UN refugee agency, protects and assists people fleeing conflict or violence. In the past 60 years we have helped tens of millions of vulnerable people find refuge. With your support we can help many more.

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Contact Us (<http://www.unhcr.org/pages/4a324fcc6.html>)
Terms of Use (<http://www.unhcr.org/pages/...>)
Privacy (<http://www.unhcr.org/pages/4a1f96216.html>)

1. What are two of Dawa Musa's family's greatest challenges?

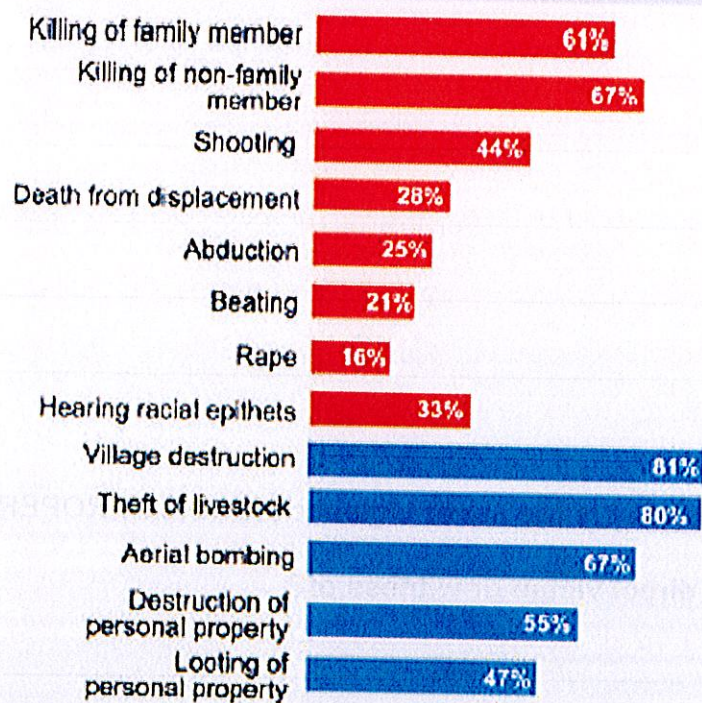
2. Who does Awad have to carry and why?

3. Why does the UNHCR share this story? What is the role of the UNHCR in global immigration?

4. What connection does this article have to the challenges that Viola and her family face in *The Good Braider*? Use two textual examples to support this connection.

Darfur Refugees Report Numerous Acts of Violence*

Chart 1

Percent witnessing or experiencing the following:

*Reported atrocities were included in the data set only if the respondent directly witnessed the event. For the purposes of this study, a respondent is considered to have "directly witnessed" an atrocity if she or he was an eyewitness to the event, visually confirmed the death of victims, or, in cases of rape, was directly told about the atrocity by the victim. Hearsay accounts were excluded from the data set.

R279 8-04 STATE (INR)

1. What is an atrocity?

2. Based on the graph, what is the act of violence AGAINST AN INDIVIDUAL that more people report being a direct victim or witness of?

3. Based on the graph, what is the act of violence AGAINST PROPERTY that more people report being a direct victim or witness of?

4. Based on the graph, what is the percentage of people who report being a victim or witness of rape?

5. Using your own knowledge and common sense and the information from *The Good Braider*, is there a reasonable basis to conclude that the RAPE number is inaccurate? Why or why not? Give an example to support your answer.

[illegible]

DOCUMENT FOUR



Source: <http://pambazuka.org/en/category/cartoons/748870>.

Pambazuka News.

1. Describe what you see in this political cartoon.

2. What do you think that the cartoonist is saying? What is the message?

[illegible]

